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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV; NO. 158 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
July				
9th "	Nagova	7000		
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000		
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th Aug.	Mandala	8000		
13th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th "	Kashmir	9000		
27th "	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd Sept.	Caledonia	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagova	7000		
8th "	Karmala	9000		
15th "	Khiva	9000		
22nd "	Arabia	8000		
29th "	Nellore	7000		

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
28th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
4th July	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
5th "	Pundua	Persian Gulf Extra.
14th "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail
28th "	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th July.	"Mongara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,085. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second Class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS Rs. 5,80,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application
S. S. STORY,
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Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	2847		22ndJuly
City of Paris	A & C	9000		27th July

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	600	96	455	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		842		713

Special rates for B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
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POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	6th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5240	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4698	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Yokomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Watanabe	6th July	14th July
Shibetoru Maru	3876	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Maby Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	24th July
Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inaho Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	26th July	6th Aug.

For Freight apply to

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Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S
THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.
Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,
Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at—

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Cnangchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Teticorin		
Cochin.		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £563,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Gallo	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act XI of 1917.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £2,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of localities are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

KAIKINI
OFFERS
LIBERAL
OUTTURN
METHINKS
IN
ADVERTISING.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and test.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts

Terms Moderate. 4012

WANTED

WANTED—CANVASSER for Motor Car Insurance. Apply to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4528

WANTED—Influential SALESMAN and CANVASSER for Dyes and Chemicals. Salary according to qualifications. State experience age and salary required to Box No. 947 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for service in the Persian Gulf, six CARPENTERS, able to repair and fit out barges, at a monthly pay of Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100; and twenty ship's carpenters at Rs. 45 per month. Apply in person to the SUPERINTENDENT, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. 4525

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—The gas plant of 200 lights is to be sold, owing to the Electric light installation in the Nilambag Palace. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT RAJKHARCH DEPARTMENT, Bhavnagar. Offers invited. 4454

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 14 Genta Black Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown on, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 6-12-0 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—99 pairs R290, Ladies' Black Box One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles machine-sewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 2/6 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Pallavaram, Madras.

HANDBOOK on Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark and hints for its adoption in India, giving full details for practical organisation, working and accounting of various kinds of Co-operative Unions and Associations, by Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasada, retired Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway. Cloth bound gilt letters Royal 8 vo. 320 pages, price Rs. 6 Indispensable to Officials of Co-operative Societies.

The book is in Press Orders registered at the Electric Press of the Scottish Mission Industries, Ajmer. 4460

TO BE LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board. Couple Rs. 225; Single Rs. 140. Apply MRS. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1087

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 703

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanshad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND & LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of MULJI NARANDAS has contracted to sell to our clients Mr. NARSIDAS MADHAVJI, the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a Bungalow standing on a portion of the said ground situate lying and being at Gorai Road, Borivali, Tapa Malad Taluka Salsette District Thana containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty square yards bearing Survey No. 1 and Pote No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public passage on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Pandurang Parbhu, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Bhagwandas Ramdas but now the property of Chhabildas Lalloobhai and on or towards the South by the property of Jivandas Damoderdas.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this 1st day of July 1916.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
4534. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN FREDERICK BRADBURY ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed John Frederick Bradbury deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 1st day of March, 1916, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 26th day of June, 1916, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ELIZA BRADBURY, the widow of the said deceased and John Knowles two of the Executors in the said Will named (reserving the right of John Schofield Butterworth and John William Cook the other Executors named in the said Will to apply for Probate) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Eliza Bradbury and John Knowles at the office of their Attorneys Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1916.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
4483 Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

A REQUISITION signed by seven members of the above Institution having been received by the Managing Committee in this behalf notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the members of the Institution will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July 1916, at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the office of the Chairman, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart, Hornby Road, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To read, approve, adopt and confirm the engrossment of the Deed of Grant re. donation of Rs. 66,500 from the Trustees of the Estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit to the Funds of the Nasarwanji Manekji Petit Charitable Dispensary, Khetwady, embodying the terms already adopted at the last Special General Meeting held on 3rd December, 1915, as approved by the said Trustees with alterations with reference to the availability of the benefit of the Funds first to Parsis as far as practicable.

By order of the Managing Committee,

JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
4448 Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 377 of 1916.

RE: HARIDAS VALJI, a firm, carrying on business as confectioners and sweetmeat sellers at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay: adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte:—ESOOFALLY LOOKHMANJI: the Petitioning creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Haridas Valji, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 3rd day of July 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, 3rd July, 1916. 4532

S. S. "ANATOLIA."

ARRIVED ON 3RD JULY, 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTOR of the late Mr. ERNEST AUGUSTUS GOLL having handed over to me the stock in trade of the business of the said Ernest Augustus Goll, I shall henceforth carry on the said business under the name and style of E. A. GOLL on behalf of Miss Berta Goll of Zurich (Switzerland).

O. STEFFEN,
Agent for Miss Berta Goll.

Bombay, 3rd July 1916. 4531.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership business in English piece goods carried on between the undersigned and SHA GORDHANDAS MONJI and SHA KHIMCHAND MULJI under the style of THAKAR KHIMJI DEVJI, in station gully Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, is dissolved from Ashad Sud 1st 1972 (1st July 1916). The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Gordhandas Monji and Sha Khimchand Mulji in our name. We shall alone do business as Khimji Devji henceforth.

THAKAR KHIMJI DEVJI.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1916. 4536

NOTICE TO MOTOR & CYCLE DEALERS

THE following are offered from stock just arrived per s. s. City of Athens:—

Single and Double proof Canvas for tyre repairs in rolls 90in. x 42in.

Motor pump connection tubing 5/32in. x 3 ply Red.

Black cycle valve tubing No. 1.

Acetylene Gas tubing Red 3/16in. and 1/4in.

All English manufacture

Apply sharp:—

J. D. JONES & Co.,
Rubber Department.
8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telegrams, "Grayite."
4527.

NOTICE.

DR. EDGAR FAULKNER, having returned from leave, has vacancies for PUPILS for the Organ, Pianoforte, and Cultivation of the voice. Candidates prepared for "The Trinity College of Music" Examinations.

"The Anchorage," Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 4516.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English to serve as assistant teacher in the Pen Private High School on Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per month according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the U. S. before the 15th of July, 1916.

W. HARKAR,
Vice-President,
Educational Board, Pen.
Pen, 28th June, 1916. 4515

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH INSTANT AT 2-30 (S.T.), IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order High Class Furniture by Wimbridge, Dewji and other well-known Makers, consisting of English Designed Rich Genoa Velvet Lined Drawing Room complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Bevelled Mirror Artistic Cabinets Cozy Corner Sofa Cabinets Seasoned wood Automatic Master Key, Roll Top, Office Tables, Carved Chiffoniers, Single and Double Bed Room, Almyrahs, Dressing and Washing Tables, Iron Single and Double Complete Cots, Silk and Cashmere Ladies' and Gents' Suits, Waterproof Overcoats, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction), the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order high class dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Devji and other well-known makers, such as dining table in 3 pieces, dining chairs, mirror back side boards, dinner wagons, meat-safes, English designed drawing room and reading room rich Genoa velvet lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, bevelled mirror artistic cabinets, silver show cases cozy corner sofas cabinets, specially ordered, very rich seasoned wood master key, revolving roll top office tables, rich writing tables, office chairs, rich ornaments, rich hand-painted vases, rich open handworked carved chiffoniers, rare silk woven historical pictures (such as Shakespere, Frederick the III. Marquis of Salisbury, Queen Victoria), rich engravings mirrored hatstands, rich teapoys, rich selected bedroom single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich double and single iron beds, Ladies' and Gents' rich Cashmere and silk dressing suites, waterproof overcoats, rich glass porcelain and platedware, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. F. Barras, B. Beale and other gentlemen.

Also on account and at the risk of the first defaulting purchaser Haji Abdul Latif of Bhuj Mohoha.

1 Automatic Master Key Roll Top Office Table, just like new and very strongly made, 1 silk tapestry lined chesterfield sofa and chesterfield chair, 1 mirrored corner cabinet and 1 meat-safe cupboard.

Also the property of a Native Prince:—

1 Motor Car R.C.H. 4 Cylinder, 20 H.P. Recently overhauled and painted. New Hood, Side Curtains, 5 Electric Lamps, Spare Rim Tyres in good condition.

Car as good as new.

By order of the Office concerned—

2 Rolls each 120 feet Dunlop Carriage Tyres, 1½ and 1¾ inches section.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

Suit No. 370 of 1914.

Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla and others. .....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Rehimatbai, widow and others. Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pustomji Pherozeshaw Mehta and Narmadashanker P. Vakil the Special commissioners appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 6th day of September, 1915, and the Consent Judge's Orders dated the 7th day of April 1916, and the 17th day of June, 1916, respectively Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land which is partly Government ground and partly Pension and Tax (the Pension and Tax having been since redeemed) admeasuring 20? square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and on the eastern side of Don Tar 2nd Row now called Jackeria Masjid Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Government ground Old No. 1600, New No. 7328, Old Survey No. 2577, New Survey No. 2/2941 and under Pension and Tax Collector's Old No. 271, New No. 1877, Old Survey No. 2581 and New Survey No. 2941 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2145 Street Nos. 405-407 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Don Tar 2nd Row now called Jackeria Masjid Street on or towards the North by the property formerly of Seedick Parpia and now belonging to the estate of Abdul Satar Haji Umer and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jackeria and Esmail Haji Moledina and now belonging to Asibai widow of Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office No. 121 Meadows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

AT THE Y. M. C. A.
MAJOR WATSON WILL SPEAK ON "RESPONSIBILITY." TO MEN ONLY.

ALL INVITED

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies Practice Session 9-30 to 10-30. a. m.

EVENING SESSION
6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSION
9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

Rates of Premium.

ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21 10
25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 5
40	36 11
45	43 14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

AELUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

The Original and Worlds Funniest Screen Comedian.

BILLIE RITCHIE! BILLIE RITCHIE!

In A Screaming, Side-Splitting Comedy.

SILK HOSE AND HIGH PRESSURE

3000 Laughs in 3 Reels.

If you want to enjoy a whole evening of cheerful, trouble-banishing fun and joy and laughter, do not fail to see the irrepressible BILLIE in this funniest of funny pictures.

ALSO A STIRRING RAILWAY DRAMA

THE EXPRESS MESSENGER

The exciting story of a daring robbery by a gang of railway thieves.

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

6-30 FAREWELL PERFORMANCE! 9-45 P.M.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents WOLSELEY CHARLES CO.

"THE SCAMPS"

in new Songs, Dances and Burlesques.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan at ROSE & Co.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 SPECIAL MATINEE AT HALF PRICES. TO-DAY AT 6-30

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-MORROW NIGHT!!!

WED. JULY 5TH AT 9-30 P.M.
WED. JULY 5TH AT 9-30 P.M.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

A GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

presents

DR. WALFORD BODIE'S ROYAL MAGNETS.

EXTRAORDINARY and FIRST APPEARANCE HERE OF THE GREAT AND ONLY

DR. WALFORD BODIE

THE ELECTRIC WIZARD

King laughter Maker of the World,

Scotland's Greatest Entertainer.

THE FAMOUS BLOODLESS SURGEON.

Direct from his Triumphal Tour through S. Africa, where he has created the Greatest sensation ever known. The Talk of the whole of the Sub-continent.

assisted by the Beautiful and Gifted

LA BELLE ELECTRA

will introduce New and Startling Electric Wonders.

SEE Dr. Bodie's Electric Sub-marine Searchlight as offered to the Admiralty.

The Cage of Death.

SCREAMS AND YELLS OF LAUGHTER.

SEE The Great Death Chair Experiment.

The Great Electric Bombs.

The Doctor's Merry Mediums.

FUNNIER THAN HALF-A-DOZEN PANTOMIMES.

Absolutely the most Wonderful, Weird and Sensational Demonstration in the world, introducing his Gorgeous Fit-up of ELECTRIC APPARATUS at a cost of £2,000.

MARVELLOUS cures of the Paralysed Nightly. SEND YOUR CRIPPLES.

Advice free daily at the Theatre from 12 till 1.

A FUROR NIGHTLY.

THE GREAT DOLLY ROBSON

Dr. Bodie's Protegee. The Bell Voiced Girl.

Come and hear her sing Dr. Bodie's New Songs:

"SONS OF BRITAIN" & Heroes of the TITANIC.

BELLA SKENE,

International Comedienne in all Her Latest London Successes.

JACK AUSTIN,

The Caledonian Jester and Comedian.

MARIE STEWART,

Charming Vocalist and International Dancer.

A Real Treat. Grace, Talent & Beauty.

By special desire, Dr. Bodie introduces his great Ventriloquial sketch—

THE

LAIRD'S HIGHLAND PARTY

The greatest Ventriloquial Act in the world, speaking in no less than fourteen different and distant voices.

12 Life Sized Figures,

Valentine Vox Outdone. Away from all others.

A Great Novelty.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DR. WALFORD BODIE

The B. I. S.S. "DILWARA" having arrived from South Africa a little sooner than expected it has been found possible for Dr. WALFORD BODIE to open his company on WEDNESDAY, July 5th, instead of Thursday as previously announced. The "Scamps" give a matinee at half prices TO-DAY TUESDAY, at 6-30 p.m. and their final performance this season to-morrow evening.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

THE BEST PROGRAMME YET PRESENTED

Great Exclusive Indian Drama:

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD."

While her husband is fighting on the Frontier a Rajput woman is worried by the attentions of a grasping landlord. News comes of the soldier's death, but the baby girl prays daily for his safe return until he actually comes back, just in time to save his wife's life from her persecutor.

All the fighting parts played by wounded Indian Soldiers from their Hospital in Hampshire. The domestic roles taken by brilliant English Artistes. Lord Roberts' Indian Soldiers' Fund is benefitted by the proceeds from this film.

PRESS OPINIONS:

"Every detail perfect. The Bombay public. . . . will shower their highest praises on it."—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The real thing."—ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

"Indian audiences will value it for its exactness in detail."—BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thrilling 3 part Drama:

"THE DUPE".

The story of a young man's downfall through an unlucky accident and showing how difficult it was for him to regain his social position. It gives a glimpse of opium smuggling in the underworld of San Francisco, with Herbert Rowlinson in the leading part.

A really amusing Comedy:

"ALL DOLLED UP".

A lady is stated in a newspaper to be giving £1000 for a clockwork Doll. The starlight comedians and two other people try to pass themselves off as dolls in order to get the money, but are discovered at the last moment.

The very latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Do You Sleep Well?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be; and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The moosoon is strengthening on the west coast and rainfall is likely to be established again in the interior of the Peninsula in a few days. A depression appears forming at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, east Central Provinces; local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east and north Punjab, Kashmir north-west Frontier Province, Central India east, Konkan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Cherrapunji two inches; Jalpaiguri and Mussooree one and a half; Bahraich and Dehra Dun one; Ludhiana one and half; Ambala three-quarters; Drosh one; Marmagao six; Karvar two; Waltair one and a half.

Forecast::—Increase of rain in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

LAHORE, July 3.

After many days of hot weather Lahore had a thunderstorm followed by some substantial showers on Sunday night. About a quarter of an inch of rain was registered.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.735 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	77.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.7 "
Minimum do.	81.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW-SW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	350 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	00.00 "
Do. do. year	23.66 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	July	h.	m.	ft. in.	July		h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	3	m	0 39	25 6	S	m	6 27		16 6
			1 20a	27 11			7 29a		18 11
Tues.	4	m	1 15	25 6	4	m	6 58		16 10
			1 48a	27 7			7 59a		18 10
Wed.	5	m	1 52	25 5	5	m	7 30		17 4
			2 17a	27 5			8 30a		18 9
Thur	6	m	2 51	25 3	6	m	8 4		18 1
			2 47a	27 0			9 3a		18 7
Fri.	7	m	3 14	25 0	7	m	8 42		18 10
			3 20a	26 7			9 42a		18 4
Sat	8	m	4 7	24 9	8	m	9 29		19 9
			3 59a	26 2			10 32a		18 1
Sun.	9	m	5 12	24 8	9	m	10 32		20 8
			4 47a	25 9			11 37a		17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise		Sunset	
July	3 (Monday)	6h.	6m.	7h.	20m.
"	4 (Tuesday)	6h.	6m.	7h.	20m.
"	5 (Wednesday)	6h.	6m.	7h.	20m.
"	6 (Thursday)	6h.	7m.	7h.	19m.
"	7 (Friday)	6h	7m.	7h.	20m.
"	8 (Saturday)	6h	7m.	7h.	20m.
"	9 (Sunday)	6h.	8m.	7h.	20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d. 5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" "	15d. 10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	22d. 5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" "	30d. 7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Thunderstorms have given light or moderate showers in the east, Punjab; Lahore reports 0.24in. of rain and Ambala 0.75in. Skies are clear except in the area of rainfall. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the western districts where day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West.—Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.20in. and Chanda 0.11in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above the average at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and heavy in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 5.52in. and Karwar 2.20in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.79in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.27in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy in the south Konkan and local in north Malabar. Thunderstorms have increased in the submontane districts of the Punjab and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also been reported from the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and the south Central Provinces. Conditions are becoming favourable on the west coast to the south of Ratnagiri.

Fairly general rain is likely in the south Konkan and local in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the south Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 3rd of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd July)	95.7	85.2	85	..	0	0
Jask	98.1	83.0	87	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd July)	100.7	90.1	74	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.0	88.1	59	..	0	—0.74
Rawalpindi	98.6	77.1	38	..	3.37	0.77
Lahore	104.1	80.9	70	0.24	0.80	—1.40
Hissar	105.2	84.5	40	..	1.07	..
Ambala	102.7	76.1	74	0.75	5.63	0.77
Delhi	103.5	87.0	57	..	2.12	—1.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.7	86.4	43	..	2.94	—0.33
Mainpuri	101.6	82.0	65	..	2.93	—1.16
Jhansi	101.5	84.5	50	..	0.73	—0.73
Cawnpore	95.4	81.1	84	..	14.91	10.91
Allahabad	94 6	81.3	80	..	20.73	14.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.7	86.8	81	..	0	—0.25
Karachi	87.3	81.0	80	..	0.21	—0.84
Ajmer	95.8	80.0	58	..	3.55	—0.73
Jaipore	99.6	82.1	53	..	3.17	—0.57
Kotah	101.6	78.8	47	..	3.92	0.59
Mount Abu	80.4	64.4	87	..	3.76	3 59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.8	77.5	76	0.05	0.63	—1.52
Dwarka	87.8	81.5	81	..	0.19	—2.63
Veraval	85.1	82.1	80	..	0.68	—3.34
Rajkot	99.1	76.8	78	..	2.88	—2.11
Bhavnagar Para	103.2	79.2	76	..	1.14	—3.06
Surat	92.6	80.5	72	..	6.04	—3.48
Ahmedabad	103.5	80 1	62	..	2.45	—2.96
Deesa	101.6	79.6	68	..	2.27	0.44
Neemuch	92.7	77.0	56	..	8.19	3.26
Indore	92 5	76.1	69	..	8.82	2.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.5	79.3	64	..	7.40	—1.91
Saugor	92.3	76.5	64	..	5.17	—2.98
Hoshangabad	93.1	77.2	65	..	8.21	1.19
Khandawa	95.0	78.6	66	..	6.18	0.21
Akola	97.5	79.5	66	..	8.09	0.39
Amroati	94.6	78.8	58	..	9.75	2.38
Nagpur	96.8	81.7	61	..	10.56	0 64
Chanda	97.9	77.0	89	0.11	8.80	0.55
Raipur	95.9	78.1	88	0.20	14.21	4.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	81.4	82	..	23.55	2.43
Ratnagiri	86 5	79.3	79	0.01	43.86	11.23
Mormugao	92.6	77.2	95	5.52	45.90	13.97
Karwar	81.5	73.0	90	2.20	46.11	3.43
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.0	73.9	59	..	3.04	—1.94
Ahmednagar	93.1	68.1	66	..	3.32	—1.97
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	97.0	72.3	75	0.79	4.57	—0.67
Bijapur	92.4	70.5	75	..	3.68	0.06
Belgaum	89.3	66.5	91	..	8.39	1.06
Aurangabad	94.4	73.0	66	..	5.38	—0 40
Nizamabad (Indur)	98 1	76.7	67	..	5.55	—0 14
Hyderabad	94.0	72.0	83	0.27	5.74	0.84
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.7	72.9	88	0.80	46.88	5.62
Calicut	83.8	75.7	92	0.03	42.04	4.66
Cochin	86.7	76.9	82	0.03	28.00	—2.90
Colombo	85.2	67.2	82	0.01	7.95	—0.02
[illegible] (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93	73.9	95	0.80	7.83	2.61
Bellary	91.8	74.2	66	..	0.66	—1.54
Cuddapah	96.0	77.7	75	..	0.79	—2.61
Madras	93.6	80.4	73	..	4.22	1.90
Bangalore	84.8	66.7	86	0.12	1.62	—1.63
Coimbatore	88.3	71.8	82	..	2.30	0.63
Trichinopoly	98.1	73 3	62	..	0.03	—1.57
Negapatam	93.2	79.6	77	..	1.28	—0.30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd July 1916 was 29.943 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below, or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 9 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur also in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

(Continued from Column 3.)

prospects of Mill shares are considered rosy.

In sympathy with Mill shares Tata Deferred opened weak, but closed firm.

In Mill shares for August delivery David stood at the close at Rs. 467½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the rates varying from Rs. 482½ to Rs. 486½. Standards from Rs. 1,222½ to Rs. 1,240, Madhavji from Rs. 1,397½ to Rs. 1,417½, Centrals from Rs. 2,155 to Rs. 2,175 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,665 to Rs. 1,675.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 240 and Crescent to Rs. 123½.

Indore-Malwas changed hands at Rs. 302½ in the morning but afterwards moved upto Rs. 308½.

Bombay United Mill shares were placed at Rs. 510.

Simplex improved to Rs. 252½.

A big lot of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company ordinary shares was placed at Rs. 265.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares jumped to Rs. 1,362½ but closed at Rs. 1,350.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at about Rs. 175.

Deferred opened at Rs. 697½, declined to Rs. 696, but closed at Rs. 707½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 602½.

Shivrajpoor Syndicates were placed at Rs. 23½ and Bombay Telephones at Rs. 157.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was quoted at Rs. 78.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan stood at Rs. 91½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 91.

BANK OF BARODA.

The net profits of the Bank of Baroda, Ld., for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 31,485-15-7 brought forward amount to Rs. 1,53,055-3-9.

The Directors have resolved to declare *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, free of income tax, which will absorb Rs. 40,000 and to carry forward the Balance Rs. 1,13,055-3-9.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND INFLUENZA.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE is the Real Remedy—also for Nasal and Throat Catarrh.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not a mere cough reliever but a genuine specific which strengthens and restores every organ of breathing. It is so quick, so sure, so thorough that it won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal (the highest possible awards) at the International Health Exhibition, held in Paris in the year 1910. This science attests the reliability of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure as a remedy for bronchial troubles.

Coughs and colds disappear as by magic when Veno's is used: influenza is cured by it in the early stages, thus avoiding danger of complications. Even catarrh yields to this incomparable remedy. The reason is that Veno's calms, restores their natural action and enables them to throw off their complaint easily and quickly. There is nothing in medicine more perfectly reliable than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. That is the explanation of the immense popularity of Veno's in all parts of the Empire. Sales are counted in millions of packages annually. You can trust Veno's in the treatment of coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, children's coughs, blood-spitting, and bad breathing.

Sold at As. 12 and Rs. 1-8 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Packed in tablet form for convenience in use. 539—9

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

Total Imports 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July	7.84	
July-Aug.	7.83	
Aug.-Sept.	7.79	
Sept.-Oct.	7.75	
Oct.-Nov.	7.71	
Nov.-Dec.	7.66	—11
Dec.-Jan.	7.64	
Jan-Feb.	7.63	
Feb.-Mar.	7.62	
Mar.-Apl.	7.62	
Apl.-May	7.61	
May-June	7.60	
June-July	7.58	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 1st.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6	Unchgd.
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	23/6	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	294	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	239	229	..	Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	231	..	..	July 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Waruha Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	265½	..	..	..
Do.	269½	..	..	Sept. 1014.
Do.	270½	..	..	Jan. 1917.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	312	J./A. '16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	316	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	332	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	307	"

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	229	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	240	230	218	..	Ready & July
	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	223	213	..	Ready & July
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	251	237	..	Ready
	..	260	..	..	25 Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	253	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	231	..	Ready
Washwan (M.G.)	..	302	..	..	Ready
Do. (M.G.)	..	294	..	..	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	265	257	..	Ready & July
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	269	..	..	Sept.
	..	270	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	265	257	..	Ready
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	260	..	..	July
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	287	259	..	Ready
	..	265	..	..	July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	270	262	..	Ready
	..	268	..	..	July
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	276	268	..	Ready
	..	274	..	..	July
Wardha M. Group (M.G.)	..	277	269	..	Ready
	..	275	..	..	Ready & July
Broach (M.G.)	..	285	280	..	Ready & July
	..	..	..	295	25th April 17.
	..	..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	340	Ready
	..	..	..	336	July, August
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	249	235	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	320	Ready
	..	..	..	318	July/August
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	312	Ready
	..	..	..	312	July/August
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	317	Ready & J/A.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	313	Ready & J/A.
	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	336	Ready
	..	..	..	332	July/August

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st July 1916:—

Cotton	3,216 Bales.
Wheat	4,937 cwts.
Linseed	12,069 "
Ginjellyseed	480 "
Groundnuts	453 "
Castorseed	760 "
Rice	1,849 "
Myrabollams	532 "
Cottonseed	2,866 "
Gram	1,193 "
Joowar	2,260 "
Barley	5,251 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bombay, July 3rd—4 p.m. Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	33	0 0	5 9 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37	0 0	5 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	37	0 0	5 8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 6.	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	6 13 0	6 10. 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	6 13 0	7 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	..	46 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	..	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	..	38 0 0	....
" Black	..	44 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	6 11 0	7 3 0
Groundnuts	..	47 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	4 1 0	4 7 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat August Sept.	..	5 15 3	
Linseed Sept.	..	6 13 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Aug

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	152½
Do. Shanghai	216
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian Do.	26-8-0
Bombay Do.	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17.0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77.10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak and business was done at lower rates, but later on a recovery took place and the Market closed a little bit steady. The absence of rains is causing some anxiety otherwise the

(Continued in Column 2.)

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 3rd.

Lhasa	King.	Karachi July 1
Dovre	Liquland	Singapore June 4
Porto de Savans	Edulongo	Genoa June 12

DEPARTURES.

July 3rd.

City of Nagpur	Main	Rangoon
Warley Pickering	Boay	Genoa & Hull
Beme	Scott	Rangoon

The followin vessels obtain port clearances yesterday.

Steamer Maru	Svansen	Bangkok etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Nagoya	for London
"	Kow-it	for Persian Gulf
"	Alarni	for Aden
"	Porto de Savano	for Genoa etc.

* To arrive.

July 3.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 1st instant and is due here in the evening of the 5th instant.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 1st instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dovre:—The steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain T. Liquland, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 4th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Porto de Savano:—The Italian mail steamer Porto de Savano, 2,462 tons, Captain Edulongo, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she had left on the 12th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer Malta, which was to sail on Sunday, but owing to the non-arrival of the Gulf mail, sailed yesterday at 2 p.m.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain D. Scott, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Warley Pickering:—The steamer Warley Pickering, 2,646 tons, Captain W. B. Boay, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Genoa and Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svansen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 3rd instant, and due here on the 6th instant.

Monday, 3rd July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Polyxena	Ramsay	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Cyfarthia	Robertson	W. C. & Co
D. E. Rinaldo	Jardon	J. F. & Co
H. Maur	Svensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
K. Dilwara	Walker	M. . & Co
N. Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	B S. N. Co
Irrawadi	
Mahanadi	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Ellora		M.M. & Co
4 Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
5 Polish Monarch	Gollas	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Rampura		M. M. & Co
7 Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
8 Ogoa		J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Natrung	Grant	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Merkara	Manley	M. M. & Co
3 Alongara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
4 Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co.
5 Chyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
6 Cuakoora		M. M. & Co

H. W.

Singu	S. W. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Weeler	T. M. & Co
Baroda		M. M. & Co
Dovre	Liquland	
Firoozi	Ferrel	B. & F. S.N. Co
Hai-tu-Hsu	Aboo	Bulmj.
Griqua	Grune	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Marmagoa	Fanning	J. Finlay & Co
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Pirasang	Nicol	M. M. & Co
Port de Savano	Edulongo	Genoa Italian mail S. N. Co
Singu	Reid	S. S. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 58 bales wool, D. Koondanmali; 27 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 51 bales wool, D. Nagjee.

Polyxena (s) 200 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 300 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 300 bales cotton waste, G. Veerji and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Mongara (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co.

Khiva (s) 120 cwts. aloes, E. Mahomed and Sons; 202 cwts. turmeric bulbs, K. Jiwandas and Co.; 1,040 cwts. myrabollams, D. Veljee; 404 cwts. deel seeds, K. Jiwandas and Co.; 255 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Nagoya (s) 328 cwts. cassein flour, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 662 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.; 1,000 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 285 cwts. M. O. P. shells, M. Jafferbhoy; 375 cwts. mussoor dall, H. M. Alarakhia; 20 casks Indian chutney, D. P. Batha and Co.; 1,040 cwts. myrabollams, D. Veljee; 50 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 9 bales sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 3 bales calf skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 38 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 11 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 50 hogsheads Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 45 cwts. bees wax, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR MIDDLESSOROUGH OR HULL.

Cyfarthfa (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 257 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 60 cwts. tamarind seed, K. M. Nathoo; 11 cwts. corriander seed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HULL.

Priestfield (s) 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 246 tons sinews, Hollinghurst and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinnon (s) 281 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts. dry ginger, H. Esmail and Co.; 180 cwts. turmeric, H. Esmail and Co.; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, H. Esmail and Co.

Nagoya (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto Savona (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed Valkart Bros., (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, M. B. Kaisha; 1,500 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR LEITH.

Polish Monarch (s) 10,000 cwts. barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 3.

S. S. Sardar from Mohamerah, Agents H. S. Shustary and Co.—331 bundles madder roots, 8 bags gum, 64 bags cummin seed, 235 bundles dry fish, 11 bags salab, 22 bags almond seeds, 19 bundles skin, 745 bundles wool, 2 cases 46 bundles gum tragacanth, 113 bags raisins, 2 tins sterling pounds, 25 bags copper pieces, 3 bags almonds, 2 bags poppy seed 57 bags pistacheos, 22 jottas 4 cases 1 bundle asafoetida.

S. S. Ormara from Moulmein, Agents M. M. and Co.—179,245 packages wood teak, 57,041 packages wood—timber other than teak.

S. S. Mongara from Karachi.—2 kits ale, 2 casks spirits, 1 case fish, 1 case confectionery, 1 case chocolate, 1 case sauce, 2 cases, perfumery, 1 case fruit salt, 1 case bovril, 1 case glass globes, 1 case woollen goods, 2 cases drugs, 1 case cheese, 1 package tin crystals, 1 case mineral water, 1 bale cotton goods, 3 cases biscuits, 1 case cigarettes.

CRICKET AT BOMBAY.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C. VS. G. I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

On Esplanade on Saturday, this game resulted in a draw in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., C. C. The scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

F. Colabawalla 46; R. V. Kirtikar 26; D. K. Telang 26; J. S. Warden 67; K. A. Date 5; P. Polishwalla 2; R. K. Telang 0; Antia S. E. P. Baloo, A. Fido (capt.), J. Hykoop did not bat; *Total (for 5 wickets) 172.

G. I. P. RY. C. C.

Pais 31; Nagpurwalla 26; Parekh 0; A. L. Smith (captain) 5; P. Vithal 8; Shivram 7; Bustani 2; Driver 5; Ellavia 0; Phillips did not bat; Shete did not bat; Extras 20; Total (for 6 wickets) 104.

THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C. V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday, the game resulted in a draw. Scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

D. M. Pavri 21; N. P. Pavri 2; J. Darnwalla 22; P. Polishwalla 21; A. H. Wadia 73; K. S. Kapadia 0; J. Driver 6; J. R. Khan 37; B. Mirza 10; E. Driver 14; P. Nallaset 1; extras 23; total 230.

ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C.

S. U. Patel

THE
ROVER
MOTOR CYCLE.

THE IDEAL MACHINE FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK

COUNTER SHAFT GEAR—3 Speed
ORDERS BOOKED FOR EARLY DELIVERY.
SOLE AGENTS:
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INSURE
YOUR MOTOR CAR
AGAINST ALL RISKS AT LOWEST RATES
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GENERAL
ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA, G. M. ROSE.
Nearly all Classes of Insurance Transacted.

MEDOWS STREET
is now popularly known as
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Because of
MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
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TREACHER & CO., LTD.
FINAL
CLEARANCE SALE
NOW ON:
Genuine Bargains in
JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE,
STORES, WINES,
TOBACCOS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
MEDICINES & SUNDRIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MODERN PAINLESS DENTISTRY
(LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.)
Gold Crown Bar and Bridge work (a speciality) (Teeth without plates.)
Permanent Fillings (with Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain.)
Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth.
(10 years' guarantee.)
ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS by this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a Sitting (without the slightest pain.)
Latest Successful Treatment of Pyorrhoea, etc.
Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.
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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.	PAGE.
The New War Minister	4
The Allied Offensive	4
NOTES OF THE DAY	4
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	5
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Primary Education in Bombay	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	3
GENERAL NEWS.	
Control of Railways	6
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	7
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 4, 1916.

THE NEW WAR MINISTER.

The announcement on the authority of the "Daily Chronicle" that the details of Mr. Lloyd George's appointment to the War Office have been settled will be universally welcome, serving as it will to relieve the feeling of suspension created by the unexpected technical difficulties in the way of the one man living who can most worthily step into the great office vacated by Lord Kitchener. The further announcement that a perfect understanding exists between Mr. Lloyd George and the General Staff is at once a testimony to his power of winning the confidence of men of all shades of opinion and to the great services that he has rendered to the War Office by his work as the Minister of Munitions. There, indeed, has been no doubt as to his achievements regarding the production and supply of munition and not even his bitterest critic will deny that the possibility of the great allied offensive which has now begun is due in no small degree to the daring initiative, the ceaseless energy and the immense driving force which he brought to bear in reorganising and speeding up the production of munitions. The allied offensive has begun, because the Allies are now superior to the enemy in the quantity and quality of munitons. And it is not merely, as we stated yesterday, that the necessary amount of munitions has been accumulated, but also that the capacity to replenish it now exists. In bringing this about Mr. Lloyd George has played a predominant and unforgettable part. We of the present day are not qualified to pass final judgment upon the actions of those entrusted with the onerous duty of safely piloting the Empire through the greatest crisis in its history. Succeeding generations, possessing a fuller knowledge of matters not disclosed even in the secret session of Parliament, and, therefore, able to command a proper perspective, will be in a better position to do him and his colleagues justice. But whether we admire him or condemn him,—and the number of his damning critics is considerable,—one fact is unquestionable, that with the possible exception of Lord Kitchener, he was the first of British statesmen to realise the immensity of the task that confronted the Empire in the struggle. It was due to this fuller realisation of the situation, the gravity of which the Empire was slow in recognising, that he set himself to the task with his wonted zeal and energy, readily casting off earlier preconception and prejudices which constituted an obstacle to the realisation of the one end that matters.—victory for the Allies.

It is the recognition of this aspect of Mr. Lloyd George's career as a member of the Coalition Cabinet,—the admission that he "is undoubtedly the greatest driving force in the Cabinet,"—that lends a piquant interest to the frankly condemnatory, withal fascinating, study of the Minister of Munitions which Mr. Beriah G. Evans has contributed to the current number of the "Fortnightly Review." Mr. Evans begins by emphasising what has been considered the chief count in Mr. Lloyd George's apostasy. In his great speech at Conway, in May last, Mr. Lloyd George reaffirmed that he entered politics as the saviour of the oppressed Democracy, and has remained in Parliament as the servant of the toiler. But, says Mr. Evans, "it would require a very bold man indeed to claim that the still popular minister stands to-day in relation to the working-classes of this country where he stood twenty or even five years ago, for the whole record of his twelve months of office at the Ministry of Munitions has been one of ceaseless efforts to become the master of the class it was orginally his ambition to serve." Mr. Lloyd George, the writer proceeds, should he be so minded, could easily find historical precedents in Marat and Danton, Cromwell and Napoleon, "for all that he has done or may yet do to forge fetters for those he came to free." Mr. Evans is, however, anxious to admit that opinion is necessarily divided about Mr. Lloyd George. "While it is generally recognized that he has changed, one section affirms that he has fallen lamentably from grace, another contends with equal vigour that he has only just found it." Mr. George is charged with having deliberately cast aside the greatest opportunity ever afforded a British statesman. With his natural gifts, his personal prowess, his position in the Coalition Cabinet, the eminence on which he stood in the eyes of our Dominions, he, it is urged, to a greater extent that any man of his day, could have been a unifying force for the country, for the nation, for the Empire. He had gained the ear of the Democracy, the trust of the nation, the allegiance of his political party, even the confidence of his one-time political opponents, who had always, from the first, feared and mistrusted him. "For a reason which has never been explained and which appears to be inexplicable," Mr. Evans and his fellow-critics allege, the course pursued, judging by its results, goes to show that he has chosen to flout the Democracy, to hopelessly divide his party, and to reawaken distrust in the more serious and reliable section of his political opponents. Had he, for instance, given as much thought, devoted as much effort, to the work so well though incompletely performed by Lord Derby, as he did to coercing Labour, there would have been no revolt in the Cabinet, no serious dissension in Parliament, no crisis at home, no anxiety among the Allies, no chortling in Germany. The term "United Kingdom" would have acquired a new, a deeper and higher meaning than ever before. The nation would have thrown itself whole-heartedly into the better and more effective prosecution of the war with a zest unsurpassed by his own zeal; the Empire would have emerged from it transformed, purified, glorified, unified, realising that it had voluntarily undertaken and successfully accomplished a more exalted mission than had ever been entrusted to any other Empire since the foundation of the world. But when he could have effected all this, he is charged with creating dissension where concord should and might have prevailed, and introducing discord where harmony should and could have reigned supreme.

It was in September last when the Russians were being driven back through Poland and the Baltic Provinces that, in the startling "Preface" that he wrote, Mr. Lloyd George dated his own conversion to compulsion. Since then he has been openly accused of intrigue and cabal, of treachery to the Prime Minister, and of treason to Liberalism and Democracy,—charges which Mr. Evans repeats in his article. Of the charge of being a traitor to "Liberalism and Democracy," it is needless to say that it is untenable. "Liberalism and Democracy," as another writer in the same journal points out, have often in the world's long history been rescued from destruction by Military Compulsion, and while nothing can ever rob the Voluntary Principle of the glory of having raised three million Britons in defence of Liberty, the fact remains that it broke down irreparably in the summer of 1915, and the Derby Scheme, which was framed as a last despairing effort to save it, was an unhappy blend of Compulsion and Voluntarism, with the advantages of neither and the disadvantages of both. The charge of "treachery" to the Prime Minister does not admit of public discussion. There have been acute differences of opinion, and Mr. Lloyd George at Conway claimed that he would have been of no use to the Prime Minister in Council if he had not manfully stood up for his own view. Drily observing that he had no patience with those who made war with a certain "savour of regret," that they were engaged in such an occupation, he called for resolution and also for "the appearance of resolution."

What the critics of Mr. Lloyd George have throughout overlooked is the immense fact that we live in the throes of a struggle the like of which the world has never seen. For Mr. Lloyd George, to win the war is the beginning and the end. As to the charge of Mr. Lloyd George having "intrigued" and "cabalied" against Mr. Asquith, the duty of determining it may well be left to those who are in full possession of facts known only to the members of the Coalition. It is enough to remember that the accusation of "intrigue" is not uncommon in the political history of nations, whenever a really critical situation fundamentally divides old colleagues. Besides, it has also to be remembered that, not only was the unanimous acceptance by the Cabinet of the compulsory principle emphasised, but that the sensible and patriotic solution of a needlessly bitter controversy has been received with a general feeling of relief. The accomplished facts show that the Cabinet reached the grand decision without losing a single member by resignation. As to the misrepresentation of Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards Labour, it is enough to say that the really active and persistent opposition to compulsion in the House of Commons came not so much from the Labour as from the Radical quarter. And if Mr. George may be regarded as a traitor to the working classes, he is a traitor in company with Labour leaders like Mr. Henderson, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Walsh.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The further news which we publish this morning regarding the Allied offensive, north and south of the Somme, indicates that all continues to go well. The successes that were gained on Friday and Saturday were largely consolidated in Sunday's fighting; Ericourt, the approaches to which had been occupied on the previous day, was captured by the British, and further progress east of the village made. The enemy are resisting strenuously at La Boiselle but our troops are progressing satisfactorily. The French communiqués report further captures south of the Somme, and speak of their troops having gained a footing in the second lines. It appears that the first estimates as to the number of prisoners captured were under the mark as much larger numbers have been taken. Of course the offensive has not as yet reached a stage, where the taking of prisoners is likely to be on the grand scale,—such as the captures by the Russians in Galicia for instance,—but the bag is substantial, and has been accompanied by the capture of large quantities of war material, always a sure indication of the demoralisation of the enemy. It is interesting to note that the total number of prisoners captured is equal to the whole force which surrendered under General Townshend.

A further satisfactory feature of the communiqués is that the enemy is distinctly on the strict defensive along the whole section of the front affected. There is no question as yet of counter-attacks and we may regard the advance hitherto achieved as a permanent improvement of the Allied line. That is the least measure of the success hitherto won. The next few days will show whether the Allies are strong enough to follow up the advantage, or whether the enemy will be able to recover himself sufficiently to make an effort for the recovery of the ground he has lost. As to that we are frankly optimistic. We do not believe there will be any moving back this time. It is clear, as we have often said, that General Joffre would not risk the undertaking of an extensive movement at this juncture, if he were not assured that there was the power to sustain it. And there is hope in the promise given by Mr. Asquith some time ago, that the personnel of the various staffs was to be reformed with younger and fresher brains, that the muddles caused by staff work on previous occasions will not be repeated. A notable feature of the official reports is the activity of the Allies' Air service, which is maintaining a constant harassment of the enemy's rear and thus hampering the movements of reserves and supplies.

We observe that a contemporary which publishes a periodical retrospect of the various campaigns, of a very interesting and instructive character, yesterday celebrated the news of the commencement of the Allied offensive by expressing a strong opinion that the hour had not yet struck for a great offensive and would not strike this year! Of course, it may turn out that the results of this offensive will not be on the large scale that we hope for. It may be that the winter will arrive and find that the Allies, without having broken or pierced the German line at any point, will have to content themselves for the time being with merely having made a substantial advance and strongly improved their positions along the whole front. But we do not think it looks like that; and, at any rate, it is clear that this is the beginning of the grand offensive. All sorts of things may happen. It may be nipped in the bud. It may be found that the Allies have miscalculated their superiority, that the German power of resistance is stronger than they counted for. But we think not. And that would not alter the fact that this is the great attempt. Yesterday we pointed out that the Germans were probably taken by surprise by the selection of the particular area for the attack. To-day a telegram tells us that this was, in fact, so, and that a terrific bombardment was kept up along the whole front right up to the sea, in order to leave the enemy in doubt as to the point at which he would be called upon to defend his positions. That does not mean, of course, as we said yesterday, that he may not yet have to face another assault, or more than one, at other points.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lloyd George and the War Office.

We have discussed in our leading article to-day the qualities that so admirably fit Mr. Lloyd George to be Secretary of State for War. It is worth recalling that on the very morrow of Lord Kitchener's death we expressed the opinion that Mr. George was his only possible successor. We pointed out, then, that Lord Kitchener was unique among soldiers in his fitness to occupy a ministerial post generally filled by a civilian, and we added:—

We do not think there is another soldier who could be wisely sent to the War Office as Secretary of State. But the necessity for that no longer exists, and we hope there will be no clamour for it. It is feasible now to return to the normal dual system of a minister responsible for carrying out the policy of the Government and a General Staff to lay down the military requirements and to direct the military organisation and the strategy of the war. The General Staff we have. The minister must be a man of immense enthusiasm, immense vigour, immense driving force, dominating individuality and absolute independence. And he must possess the genius for organisation. That man the Empire has in Mr. Lloyd George, and we can conceive of no other member of the present Government better fitted to take up the task that death has taken from the hands of Lord Kitchener.

Nothing could be more gratifying than the announcement that Mr. George has come to a satisfactory understanding with the General Staff.

Australia and Mr. Hughes.

An Australian correspondent writing to the "New Statesman" remarks that, the extraordinary adulation of Mr. Hughes, the Australian Primor Minister, by the Tory Party and Press in Great Britain has been observed with mingled amusement and utter amazement in Australia.

That Mr. Hughes would forcibly impress the political world of Great Britain by his ability as a speaker was expected by every Australian acquainted with his forceful tactics and his almost uncanny power as an orator. But that he should be accepted by the British people as a sort of inspired economic teacher and saviour has struck his colleagues in the Federal Cabinet as a humorous accident of circumstance and the psychological moment. That he would allow himself, as the tables have informed us, that he has allowed himself, to be the *sport* of party warfare, a stick to beat the body of a too phlegmatic Coalition Government, was never for a single moment contemplated by his bitterest enemies. Mr. Hughes has always been credited, or debited, according to one's point of view, with an eye for 'the main chance,' but nobody in Melbourne or Sydney calculated upon his practically forcing himself upon the Paris Conference. Publicly Labour leaders here say nothing; privately, they say emphatically that Mr. Hughes has no mandate from them, the Federal Parliament, the Federal Cabinet, or the people to impose, in the name of Australia, any set of fiscal proposals upon either the British Government or the Allies of the "Quadruple Entente."

What To Do With British Prisoners.

"Truth", discussing the problem of how to secure decent treatment for British prisoners in Germany suggests that the British Government might offer to bear the expense of sending them to Turky. We might offer to pay the Turks for keeping them, it says, and fix a scale of payment which would enable the Turks to make a little profit on the job. "The lot of a prisoner of war in Turkey" says "Truth" "may not be an enviable one," but the Turks, by all accounts, do their best for their prisoners according to their light and according to their limited means. All our men who have fought with them bear testimony to the fact that they fight like gentlemen, which nobody ever yet said of a Prussian. If they took over the prisoners from Germany under contract we could trust them not to starve them, at any rate. I certainly think we might offer this suggestion to Berlin and see how it is taken.

Bhavnagar State.

The salient feature of the Administration Report of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1915-16 is the striking testimony that it affords of the magnificent manner in which the Ruling Princes of the country have shown their loyalty to the British throne in its hour of need. It seems almost natural that the Bhavnagar State, which in many other directions is the most progressive State in Kathiawar, should have been most beneficially active in the humane endeavour of affording relief to the soldiers wounded in the war. Towards the end of July, 1915, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar made an offer to the Government of India to provide 50 beds in his capital for the treatment of the sick and wounded returning from the front and the offer was soon made good by the conversion of the Takhtsinhji Hospital, a palatial building, into a war hospital fully-equipped with a qualified medical staff; and the Maharani has shown her solicitude for the wounded by having a convalescent home near her garden for the use of the soldiers.

Elastic Revenue Collection.

The revenue system of the State has, for years, been perhaps the most satisfactory feature of general administration. The revenue collected during the year under report was Rs. 35,84,359 out of the total demand of Rs. 37,93,293,—Rs. 2,08,934 being the amount ordered to be suspended. The balance of outstanding arrears at the close of the previous year was Rs. 40,53,562 which, with the collection mentioned above, a remission of Rs. 27,969, and the non-recovery of Rs. 2,08,934 out of the demand of the year under report, was brought to Rs. 39,85,192 at the end of the year. The generously elastic policy of the State in the past in the matter of revenue collection has largely contributed to the accumulation of these arrears. But it has been rightly recognized that any hasty and untimely attempt to wipe them out indiscriminately, would be injurious both to the ryots and the State and it is, therefore, the more gratifying that the issue of coercive processes in the matter of the collection of revenue, though allowed by statute, is virtually unknown to the ryots of this State,—a state of things that cannot but contribute to their contentment and happiness. The State, moreover, has not been unmindful of its responsibility in seeing that the evils attendant on large accumulation of arrears are gradually mitigated. For, in order to lighten the burden of diligent cultivators and, at the same time, to prevent their moral degeneration by thoughtless remission, a general concession is every year being granted for the remission of 25 per cent. of the arrears of those cultivators who, by extra industry and economy, pay off the whole of the arrears standing against their names in the accounts.

A "Watery" Case.

An interesting case was disposed of by an appellate court of five English judges in mail week which has some interest to the "gowlis" and to their long-suffering patrons of this city. John Hunt, a farmer of Colon, Cambridgeshire, was tried in April last on a charge of selling milk that was not of the "nature, substance and quality" demanded. The magistrates found that while nothing had been added to or taken from the milk sold, the milk itself was deficient in milk fat, this deficiency in fat being due to the fact that there had been great rain, which made the feed "washy," but produced great quantities of milk and that the farmer had kept the quantity up without regard to quality by feeding with green maize. The excuse of the farmer was he could not help it if the cow gave "watery" milk and that he intended no fraud—the same sort of excuse, in fact, which the average "gowli" gives when exception is taken to the thinness of the milk supplied by him on occasions. The point is how far his responsibility rests in such matters, whether contributory negligence, intentional or otherwise, apart from direct adulteration, can be an offence. The magistrates concerned in Mr. Hunt's case thought it did amount to an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and fined him £2 and £3 3s. costs. In the Divisional Court, however, three of the Judges, Justices Lawrence, Darling and Avory held that the appeal should be allowed and the conviction quashed, while Justices Scratton and Bray, held that the case should be sent back to the magistrates to find certain questions of fact. The view of the majority, of course, prevailed.

Official and Personal.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Malerkotla and Khan Bahadur Muhamad Shafi have been nominated additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council to represent the Punjab landowners and the Mahomedans respectively.

Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, has been granted an extension of leave up to the 30th September next. Mr. Pillson will act as Chief Conservator during his absence and Mr. Channor will be placed in charge of the western circle.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has granted a donation of Rs. 1,200 to the St. John Ambulance Association Fund, Mesopotamia, and Rs. 200 to the After-care Association.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

MORE POSITIONS TAKEN.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ROUND KOLOMEA.

ITALIANS STILL ADVANCING

Fighting continued all Sunday in favour of the French north of the Somme when a fortified quarry east of Curlu was captured and a footing gained in second lines at many points.

General Haig, says there was heavy fighting on Sunday between the rivers Ancre and Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boiselle, the former being captured and held.

A Paris communiqué attributes the insignificant French losses in the Somme region to the complete and effective artillery prepantion and dash of the infantry.

The Italians continue their vigorous offensive between the Adige and Brenta. There was heavy fighting elsewhere to the advantage of the Italians, who have begun an atack on Vallarsa.

A Petrograd messag says the Russians continue to drive back the enemy south of the Dniester, and numerous points north of Kolomea have been occupied. Total prisoners taken by the Russians betwen the 4th and 30th June number 217000. The German offensive between the rivers Styr and Stokhod has been arrested.

The Russians in the Caucasus have captured a mountain chain west of Platana. They threw the Turks across the river Samsundarassi. Pressure on the enemy in the Krind region in the direction of Bagdad continues.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

BELGIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

HAVRE, July 3.

A Belgian official statment says the Belgians continue to advane along the whole line in German East Africa and are following closely on the heels of the retreating enemy, who are offering a feeble resistance.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN MAY LEAVE INDIA OFFCE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

"The Times" says that it is suggested that Mr. Chamberlain may succeed Mr. Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions and Lord Crewe return to the India Office.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.

The British steamers Windermere and Peano have been sunk.

SATISFACTORY ANGLO-FRENCH PROGRESS.

OVER 9,500 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS TAKEN.

FIGHTING ROUND KOLOMEA.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 3.

The communiqué says General Letchitsky stormed positions west of Kolomea capturing two thousand prisoners belonging to new troops. Most of the prisoners were drunk.

The German offensive between the rivers Styr and Stokhod has been arrested. A series of attacks south-west of Kiselin, on the river Stokhod, were repulsed with terrific losses. The enemy fled, the Russians cutting down the fleeing masses.

RUSSIAN DRIVE SOUTH OF DNIESTER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 3.

The communiqué says the Russians continue to drive back the enemy south of the Dniester. We have occupied numerous points north of Kolomea. The enemy while attempting an offensive north-west of Kimpolung was driven back westwards.

Total prisoners taken by the Russians between the 4th and 30th of June numbered 217,0000.

RUSSIAN PLANS IN PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTANCE OF OCCUPATION OF ENEMY TERRITORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent writing on the 22nd June says, military critics all agree that the Russians will not continue their attacks in Volhynia, but will follow up their advantages in the Bukovina and threaten Hungary in accordance with the demands both of strategy and politics. The loss of Austrian territory is ten times more important than the regaining by Russia of her own land. The latter would not materially influence the political side of the campaign, whereas if she could show that the enemy territory was in her occupation, it would change the aspect of things very greatly.

POSSIBILITY OF CROSSING THE CARPATHIANS.

The possibility of the Russians crossing the Carpathians into Transylvania is much discussed. The crossing by even small columns would make relations with Roumania very difficult.

FALL OF KOLOMEA.

ENEMY BOUND TO RETIRE FROM STRYPA FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

More than one writer expresses the opinion that taking of Kolomea will compel the enemy to retire from the Strypa front.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CAUCASUS.

MOUNTAIN CHAIN CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.

The Russians in the Caucasus have captured a mountain chain west of Platana. They threw the Turks across the River Samsundarassi.

An attempt by the Turks in the direction of Gumusthane to advance northwards failed.

The Russians in the direction of Baiburt took the Turks in the rear and replied to their fire with a bayonet charge. They hurled the Turks from the top of a mountain over a precipice.

Pressure on the enemy in the Kerind region in the direction of Bagdad continues.

THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE

FRICOURT CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

EFFECTIVE AEROPLANE CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 3.

The Paris communiqué says the insignificant French losses in the Somme region are due to the complete and effective artillery preparation and to the dash of the infantry.

French aeroplanes carried out very effective work and set fire to three captive balloons in the region of Verdun. Sergeant Chainat felled a fifth German aeroplane.

A French air squadron on Saturday night dropped forty-eight bombs on the station at Longuyon, eight on the station at Thionville and sixteen on the station at Dun. Another squadron dropped thirty-three bombs on the station at Brieulles.

Twelve French aeroplanes during the daytime on Sunday dropped sixty bombs on the station at Amagnelucquy, hitting buildings and the railway lines and destroying a train.

The Germans on Sunday fired heavy shells in the direction of Nancy and Belfort. A squadron of enemy aeroplanes at three in the morning bombed the open town of Luneville. Reprisals will be taken.

FURIOUS FIGHTING NORTH OF THE SOMME.

CURLU COMPLETELY OCCUPIED.

LONDON, July 2.

This afternoon's Paris communiqué says there was furious fighting north of the Somme during the night. Violent German counter-attacks against our new positions on the outskirts of Hardecourt were driven back in disorder with serious losses by a curtain of fire and rifle fire, leaving two hundred prisoners.

We completely occupied Curlu after a sharp fight. We maintained all positions captured yesterday south of the Somme and progressed at night between Herdecourt and Assewillers. Unwounded prisoners taken by the French yesterday numbered over five thousand.

German attacks on the Thiaumont work, in which we had established ourselves, were easily repulsed An enemy attack north-west of Avocourt Wood was completely repulsed by a counter-attack. There were various minor successful encounters on the rest of the front.

FOOTING GAINED IN SECOND LINES.

UNWOUNDED PRISONERS EXCEED SIX THOUSAND.

PARIS, July 3, 2-35 a.m.

The communiqué says fighting continued in our favour all day (Sunday) north of the Somme, in the region of Hardecourt and Curlu. We captured a fortified quarry east of Curlu and gained a footing in second lines at many points.

South of the Somme we captured the village of Frise and a wood at Mereancourt. Unwounded prisoners now exceed six thousand, including one hundred and fifty officers. Guns and much material have been captured. Our losses are very slight.

There was no infantry action north of Verdun, but there was a lively bombardment.

BRITISH TROOPS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

FRICOURT AND MUCH WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 2.

General Haig reports substantial progress in the vicinity of Fricourt which was captured at two o'clock this afternoon. Eight hundred prisoners have been captured between the Ancre and the Somme, making a total of 3,500.

LONDON, July 3, 1-40 a.m.

The communiqué from General Haig says there was heavy fighting today (Sunday) between the rivers Ancre and Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boiselle. The former was captured at two in the afternoon and remains in our hands, and some progress has been made eastward of the village.

The enemy is still stubbornly resisting in the neighbourhood of La Boiselle, but our troops are progressing satisfactorily. Much war material has been captured.

The situation on either side of the Ancre valley is unchanged. The general situation may be regarded as favourable.

Later information of enemy losses shows that our first estimates were too low.

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY NORTH OF THE SOMME.

Our aeroplanes were very active yesterday, co-operating in the attack north of the Somme and valuably assisting operations. Numerous enemy headquarters and railway stations were bombed. Our escorting aeroplanes during one raid were attacked by twenty Fokkers which were driven off. Two enemy machines fell and were destroyed.

Some long-distance reconnaissances were carried out in spite of numerous attempts of enemy machines to prevent them. Three of our aeroplanes are missing. Our kite balloons were the whole day in the air.

ALLIES' PLAN OF ATTACK

SLOW BUT SURE METHODS.

PARIS, July 3

A semi-official statement emphasises that progress must be slow but sure, the tactics being to consolidate every gain before attacking the next objective.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

"The Times" correspondent referring to the British activity says, the methods are those of the Verdun attack, but a great difference is that the Germans applied them to a comparatively restricted front. The British methods may be slow, but on an extended front; with an ample supply of shells and guns they are sure.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ATTACK ON VALLARSA.

ITALIANS' VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ROME, July 3.

It is officially announced that the Italians continue their vigorous offensive between the Adige and Brenta. There was heavy fighting elsewhere, mostly to the advantage of the Italians, who have begun an attack on Vallarsa.

ITALO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES TO BE SHORTLY DENOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Lokal Anzeiger" states that Italy will shortly denounce the Italo-German commercial treaties.

BULGARO-SERB FRONTIER.

CORPS FIRED BY FRENCH AEROPLANES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Salonika correspondent says:—French headquarters report aeroplanes fired the crops on the Bulgaro-Serb frontier.

TRADE UNIONISTS IN GREECE.

M. VENIZELOS PROMISED SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ATHENS, July 3.

Several hundred trade unionists marched to M. Venizelos' residence to-day and assured him of the support of the trade unionists.

M. Venizelos, in reply, said Greece had now recovered her liberty and the people would be able to breathe freely. The demonstration broke up amid cheers for the Entente.

BRITISH BALLOONS.

NOW VASTLY OUTNUMBER THE ENEMY'S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Correspondents agree that since the recent destruction of German kite balloons, those used by the British vastly outnumbered the enemys.

SEQUEL TO CALCUTTA TERRORIST TRAGEDY.

TWENTY-FIVE SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

In connection with the murder of Deputy Superintendent Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, the police raided about a dozen houses in Calcutta and arrested some twenty-five young men who are alleged to be political suspects. Among those arrested are a vakil of the High Court and his brother, a medical practitioner. Others are mostly students. They have been kept in custody pending police investigation. It is reported that revolvers were found on the person of some of those arrested. A suggestion has been made to provide constables with firearms and also to increase their numbers.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN A BURMESE TOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 3.

In the early hours on Thursday morning a house took fire at Nyaungoo in the Pagan district and helped by a strong wind, it spread rapidly and burnt down some 150 houses and huts. A number of residents took to the river in boats with their personal effects The fire lit up the whole river. Nyaungoo is famous for its lacquer work.

HIGH SOUTH AFRICAN FREIGHTS.

INDIANS FEEL THE PINCH.

AN APPEAL TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, July 1.

At a mass meeting of the Indian community held here to-day, Mr. R. B. Chetty presiding, it was resolved to appeal to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to use his influence and authority over the shipping companies with a view to enforcing the reduction of freight on necessaries of life essential to Indians, which have been rendered beyond the reach of the poor owing to high freightage.

Another resolution was passed appealing to the Union and Imperial Governments to intervene in the matter as great distress was prevailing among the poorer classes.

The Viceroy, members of the Legislative Councils and leaders of public opinion and the Press of India, have been requested to use their influence over shipping companies for a reduction of freight.

ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

ARRESTED AND INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walmsley Mr. Norton moved under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code for directions in the nature of a *habeas corpus* for an order directing the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, and the Jailor of Alipore Jail to produce the bodies of K. P. Patel and four other persons which were now detained in Alipore Jail.

Counsel submitted that these persons who were inhabitants of Surat, had been doing business in South Africa. They came to Calcutta on the 19th June last from South Africa when their belongings were searched and subsequently they were arrested and interned. Up till now no warrant was produced nor any order shown to them. They applied for bail but it was refused and they were now locked up in Alipore Jail. No attempt had been made to put those men before a magistrate. The authorities simply said that they had telegraphed to South Africa and were awaiting a reply from there. The five men had on three different occasions offered securities but they were not accepted. Their imprisonments were wholly unconstitutional and illegal.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, said that he got a notice of the application but he was not there to oppose it. He knew the nature of the offence for which these men had been arrested under the Ordnance of 1914.

Mr. Norton said that these men came here with a number of sovereigns and nuggets of gold. It was never intended to empower that Government to intern a man indefinitely five months after the commission of an alleged theft in South Africa, but if the arrest was under the Ordnance of 1914 there must be an order from the Governor-General and they asked to see it.

Mr. B. C. Mitter said the usual practice was that these applications ought to be made before the judge sitting on the Original Criminal Side.

Mr. Norton then withdrew the application which he moved before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri who issued an order to produce these five men in Court on Wednesday.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION STREET DACOITY.

CASE BEFORE THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

To-day the Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Smither, District Judge of Dacca, the Hon. Mr. Provash Chandra Mitra and Dewan Bahadur Harinath Roy held an enquiry into the case in which Surja, Hardayal, Hiroosh alias Hira Lall, Pannalal Sonar, Babu Singh, Pannalal Mandal Jotish Roy and Deva Singh were sent up in connection with the Corporation Street taxi-cab dacoity in which Fakir Chandra Dutt, a banker and jeweller, was a victim. On an application made by the Public Prosecutor the accused are to be tried in two batches, four in each. Charges were framed under section 4 and 6 of the Explosives Act and sections 412, 195 and 120b of the Penal Code. The case for the prosecution was that the accused conspired to put Samir Sheik in trouble, against whom they bore a grudge. For this purpose, one night, they took some quantity of cocaine, two bombs and the properties carried away in the Corporation Street dacoity to the garden of Samir. They scaled the wall and placed these articles in a tank and then informed the police through a boy. The garden was searched and the incriminating articles were found. During the investigation it transpired that the accused conspired to put Samir into trouble. One witness was examined and the case adjourned.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

FURTHER DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION.

NEED FOR COMPULSION.

MR. PETIT'S SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

At its meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. J. Baptista's motion regarding the state of primary education in the city.

Several members spoke on the subject, some supporting the original proposition, and others the amendment moved by Mr. Setalwad. The further discussion was adjourned till Thursday.

The debate on the following proposition moved at the last meeting by Mr. Joseph Baptista, seconded by Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead was resumed:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation the sate of primary educatien in Bombay is unsatisfactory and the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the immediate improvement of the same."

To this, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad had moved the following amendment:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation the time has arrived for a larger extension of primary education in this city and for improvement therein and the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the measures to be taken for effecting this object."

The amendment was seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. J. A. Wadia:—

That a committee composed of 21 Councillors (named at the meeting) be appointed to enquire, in consultation with the Commissioner, into the working of the Schools Commitee and to report what improvements can be effected.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. R. S. Navalkar.

Mr R. S. Navalkar continuing the debate said they must see how far the present system had been successful, and it would be better to have an independent committee to report on the present system, then the Schools Committee itself; therefore he would support Mr. Wadia. He wondered why no prompt measures were taken by the Schools Committee to house their schools in better buildings, as they could have asked the Government to help them in the matter. They should have a training college of their own to train teachers.

QUALITY V QUANTITY.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Mr. Baptista's remarks showed that he was rather aiming at the ideal in primary education and comparing what he took as an ideal with the present state of primary educaion in the city. But the speaker wondered how Mr. Baptista did not, whilst making those remarks take into consideration the fact that he himself had been a member of the Corporation for several years and an active member too, and that if any responsibility rested on this Corporation about the present state of primary education he himself as one of the ten oldest members of that body was responsible to a great extent. Beside though he aimed at th ideal in primary education Mr. Baptista in his speech had not suggested in what way they could improve the present state of primary education. The speaker thought that instead of aiming at what they could not achieve and building castles in the air, they should aim at something that they could achieve. If Mr. Baptista had done this his speech would have served a good purpose. As to the suggestion that they should have free and compulsory education in the city, Mr. Cowasji thought they should rather improve the quality of education than extend that education. It was no use talking of extending education unless they had the means to have a large number of buildings to house, and a large number of trained teachers to impart instruction to, the very large number of students that would then have to be educated. He thought they should rather begin by increasing the percentage of free studensthips than go in at once for free and compulsory education. Mr. Baptista had said that the Schools Committee was an executive body and had added that they had never heard of an executive body of eight persons anywhere else. But the speaker said it was nothing of the kind. In practice the Schools Committee was really a deliberative body with the Secretary as the head of their executive. It was incorrect to say that the Schools Committee was an executve body. He had nothing to say against the system at all. It would work well if sufficient moneys were forthcoming. The Schools Committee did not have a fair hearing at the time of the budget and he (the speaker) suggested that to remedy this the Schools Committee's budget should be sent at an earlier date to the Commissioner so that it could be considered in consultation with him by the Standing Committee, when the Chairman of the Schools Committee or some other representative of that body might be called to the meeting, and the matter could thus be thoroughly discussed before the general Municipal budget was discussed. The speaker concluded by saying that there was no analogy between the Schools Committee and the Standing Committee as an attempt had been made to make it out.

AN OVERDRAWN PICTURE.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said he would support Mr. Setalwad's amendment. There was no subject of more importance to the city as a whole than that of primary education. He thought that Mr. Baptista had overdrawn the picture and not done justice to the Schools Committee. And the charges brought by Mr. Baptista had, however, been satisfactorily answered by Mr. Setalwad, although the Schools Committee ought to have come to the Corporation for more funds to enable them to make better progress in primary education. He was a great believer in primary education for the masses, but he thought it would be an undertaking of great magnitude for the Corporation to adopt compulsory primary education, as it would be a very heavy one. He advocated good sanitary buildings in different localities than central schools which would accommodate 1,000 students, as suggested by Mr. Baptista. He would not endorse Mr. Baptista's suggestion that the Commissioner should be allowed to sit on the Schools Committee.

UNDERPAID TEACHING STAFF.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said more than sixty-four per cent. of the deaths among teachers in Bombay were caused by consumption, which showed that they had been underpaid and were unable to withstand the ravages of that disease. They should be paid a better salary, specially those getting a lower scale of salaries should have their salaries increased. Regarding better accommodation they must all admit there was great difficulty in finding this. Unless the Corporation had their own school buildings it would be very difficult to have ideal school houses. He, however, admitted that many of the schools required better looking after. Mr. Setalwad had made a very good case against Mr. Baptista's contentions and they should accept his amendment and ask the Schools Committee to submit a full report.

Mr. Maganlal Khakkar thought the matter should go first to the Schools Committee for it would not be well to pass a proposition like the one Mr. Baptista, had moved, without knowing the views of the Committee. As to the question of housing the schools he was afraid it would be very difficult to have buildings of their own in all localities and they could not have free and compulsory education all at once, on account of the want of funds.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar supported Mr. Wadia's amendment.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE DOING ITS BEST.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that if they passed Mr. Baptista's proposition it would amount to passing a vote of censure on the Schools Committee. He was of opinion that in his extremely lucid speech the Hon. Mr. Setalwad had succeeded in giving a strong and conclusive reply to the attack made by Mr. Baptista and in meeting all the points raised in the latter's speech. Mr. Baptista had not at all made out a case for his proposition. The number of schools had increased by more than 80 per cent. and the expenditure had been doubled. Mr. Setalvad had told them conclusively that the Schools Committee had already submitted an exhaustive report some years ago. They had been told that even Government felt all the difficulties that the Corporation experienced. Mr. Setalwad had told them that the teachers were paid better than by the Government. With the money they had at their disposal the Schools Committee had done their best. Financial conditions arising out of the war had made it difficult for the Corporation to utilise their funds for the improvement of primary education as they would have wished. The speaker did not believe that Mr. Baptista had made out a case. They had been told by Mr. Setalwad that the Schools Committee had been doing their best and it would not be possible for them to do more than what they had done and they as practical men should not expect them to do more unless they placed more money at their disposal. With the amount at the disposal of the Schools Committee they were doing their level best. The right and proper course for the Corporation was to adopt Mr. Setalwad's amendment and to refer this matter for the Schools Committee's consideration for a scheme by which education could be improved. That would meet the object which they had in view without casting censure on the Schools Committee.

With regard to the suggestion of Mr. Baptista that if the Municipal Commissioner were appointed as the chief executive of the Schools Committee matters would be more rosy, he did not believe in that. The Schools Committee were doing their best and his presence would not at all improve matters, on the contrary the situation would be worse.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

One way, however, by which the Schools Committee's work could be improved was by means of improving its personnel. The Corporation should have liberty to appoint outsiders on the Committee, and to do this they would have to revise the constitution of the Schools Committee to make it possible for them to appoint outsiders who have experience in the educational line. They could then hear independent opinion about their educational policy. Another line of improvement was to introduce free primary education and to make it compulsory. That would solve their difficulties to a great extent. Not one charge brought by Mr. Baptista against the Schools Committee, Mr. Petit thought, had been sustained and they should not pass a vote of censure on them. Let the Corporation ask the Schools Committee to formulate their own scheme, in a full report and this would save time. He supported Mr. Setalwad's amendment.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala thought the charges of dilatoriness and slowness brought forward by Mr. Baptista against the Schools Committee were proved. But he was of opinion that the matter should go to the Schools Committee and he therefore supported Mr. Setalvad's amendment.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE—NOT A COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan said that if he was not satisfied with Mr. Baptista's arguments he was much less convinced by those of Mr. Setalwad, for the latter had made some damaging admissions about the insanitary condition of their school buildings, the insufficiency of teachers, and the poor health of a large number of children attending the schools. He was of opinion that Mr. Sealwad's amendment was unnecessary. For when the Bill introduced by the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the Viceroy's Council was referred to this Corporation for their opinion a Committee was appointed with the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as Chairman, and that committee submitted a report which was adopted by the Corporation, accepting the principle of free and compulsory education. The Corporation had thus accepted the principle of an extension of primary education, and he (the speaker) therefore did not see what necessity there was for Mr. Setalwad's amendment, which only asked them to express an opinion about a principle which they had already accepted,—namely one of extension of primary education. He repeated the amendment was unnecessary. It would only constitute the Schools Committee into a sort of a Court of appeal deciding their own case. What the Corporation wanted was not the reiteration of the necessity of an extension of primary education but an overhauling or inspection of the conditions of the affairs as managed by the Schools Committee. He therefore supported Mr. Wadia's amendment.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Proper diagnosis is the most important thing in the treatment of any disease. If you want to drag out by the root the cancer of Railway Zoolum you must find out the root and then begin your treatment. This is evidently what your correspondent "Bitter Experience" has done. Every act of Railway Zoolum could be traced to the system of management of our railway by companies. It is a harsh and degrading system. The persons who work the system know not Him. They know only one thing and that is to increase the earnings as much as possible. They know only rupees. The persons who work this system may be very estimable gentlemen in their private capacity, but as administrators of the system they are not so. It is therefore only natural that they should look upon third-class passengers at "lumps of matter" with which to feed the whirring, grinding, knashing mill which pours forth rupees into their bins.

If the Indian nation perpetuates its supreme folly of leaving the management of its railways in the hands of companies, it has no right to expect better treatment of third-class passengers, nor has it the right to blame the Government for the woes of third-class passengers. Effective control of the gigantic, powerful and influential Indian railway companies by Government is not possible, and the failure of the Railway Board during the fifteen years of its existence bears eloquent testimony to this fact.

There are only two alternatives before the Indian nation. Continue the system of management by companies and quietly put up with howsomuch zoolum they may practise on third-class passengers and howsomuch harm they may do to Indian trade and industries or transfer the management to the Government and thereby secure good treatment of third-class passengers, and encouragement for Indian trade and industsries.

I hope the Indian nation will decide promptly in favour of the second alternative. It is a national disgrace to have management by companies and then to go on abusing them from year to year. It spells national impotence.—Yours, etc.

VICTIM OF COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

THE JUDGE AND THE SHAVEN PLEADER.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—A most unpleasant incident took place the other day in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind before Mr. Hayward. A pleader had recently lost his father and being a Hindu he had his head shaved. As the pleader had adopted the European head-dress, he was sitting in Court bare-headed. Just before the close of the day's work he got up to address the Court but was pulled up by the Judge who asked him, not in a mild tone of mere, inquiry, as to who he was. In reply the Judge learnt that he was Mr. So-and-so, a pleader, and he was sharply asked why he had not come in proper head-dress. "I wear the European head-dress" said the pleader in answer. But the judge thereupon commented upon the incompatability of a shaven head and European head-dress. The pleader replied meekly that he had lost his father only recently. In accordance with Hindu custom he had to shave his head. Not satisfied with this explanation, the Judge ordered the pleader to "get down from the pleaders' platform" and declined to listen to him. The pleader had to get down from the pleaders' platform.—Yours, etc.

INDIGNATION.

As at present arranged the offices of the Government of India will open at Delhi for the cold weather on Wednesday, the 15th November next.

Death from cholera at Nasaria is reported of Mr. A. R. Macrae, of the Indian Police, Punjab, on duty in Mesopotamia.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

STATE VERSUS COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

OPINION OF LOCAL CHAMBERS INVITED.

The Railway Board, Simla, have issued the following circular letter dated 27th June, to the different Chambers of Commerce and Trades Association:—

You are no doubt aware that the question of the comparative advantages of the management of railways in India by companies and directly by the State has recently attracted much attention. It has twice in the last two years been discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council and it has frequently been considered in the public press.

In the second debate in the Legislative Council the Hon. Member in charge of the Railway Department said that the Railway Board were carrying out a departmental investigation of the question. This investigation has been completed. It has been mainly directed to an examination into the value of statistics but, owing to the widely divergent conditions which prevail on the different systems of railways in this country, the Railway Board have been forced to the conclusion that it is impossible to base any definite finding upon statistical results. They have decided therefore to pursue the matter by an enquiry into the practical side of railway working founded upon every day experience of those commercially interested in railways in order to determine whether State or Company-managed lines have rendered the better service to the public, and they will be glad to be favoured with replies by your Chamber to the following questions:—

THE THREE QUESTIONS.

(1) What particular railway or railways do your members most frequently have dealings with?

(2) If with both State and Company-managed lines, does the experience of your Chamber lead to the belief that the public are better served by one than by the other in—(a) promptitude of despatch and delivery, (b) in rates, (c) in the manner of dealing with complaints, (d) in the care and handling of goods, (e) in the matter of passenger traffic?

(3) If dealings are with one system of railway only, have you complaints to make under any of the sub-heads to the question (2)?

I am at the same time to enclose a short note in which the Railway Board have attempted to bring together the main arguments which have been put forward on the general question. It is thought well that you should have a statement of this kind before you, but it is not the intention that you should necessarily discuss it in your reply.

Your Chamber may prefer to confine their observations to those aspects of the case of which they have direct experience or special knowledge.

The Board desire, therefore, to make it plain that they do not ask for more than replies to the specific questions set out at the end of the first paragraph of this letter, but they will, of course, welcome any remarks your Chamber may wish to make on the more general considerations involved in the case.

I am to add that this question of general policy with regard to the management of railways is of immediate interest in connection with the East Indian Railway contract which is terminable in the future, (if you think that any special considerations apply to this case I am to ask you to state them) and, since the time that is left before the expiry of the contract is not too long for a settlement of the numerous points that will arise, the Board will be greatly obliged if they are favoured with an early reply to this reference.

NOTE BY THE RAILWAY BOARD.

The case for State management, or, in countries where railways are at present private property, for nationalisiation, may briefly be stated as follows:—It is represented that the results of railway history all over the world are in favour of the State taking a larger share in the administration of railways. It laid, that State-management is more efficient or economical than management by private companies. And it is certainly urged that State-management achieves objects which it is not reasonable to expect from private enterprise.

(2) The criticisms that have been brought against this view, are, first, as regards the appeal to experience that as a matter of fact by much the greater part of the railway mileage of the world is still held by companies, and further that the existence of State-management or ownership in other countries would be relied on as an argument only if it had been adopted as justified on its merits, whereas the fact is that the adoption of a State system has seldom been the result of a definite policy; precisely as happened in India so in the great majority of cases elsewhere the system has been largely moulded by financial necessities. Secondly, as regards efficiency, it is said that this necessarily varies, and good and bad examples of working can be quoted under both systems but that a general survey affords no ground for holding that a State system has the advantage. It is added as a definite disadvantage of a State system that its working is liable to be affected in many ways by political influence, and experience shows that the consequences may be very serious.

OBJECTS OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

(3) The main point, however, is one of principle—what should be the objects of railway administration and how are these best attained. The opposing views on this point are, first, that railways should be administered as part of the machinery for the general development of a country whether this is remunerative from the point of view of the railway account or not, that this task clearly cannot be demanded from private enterprise which must have an eye to profits and that consequently railways fall of necessity within the domain of State industries. On the other hand, it is urged against this view that it is based on the assumption that railway profits are vicious and are secured only at the expense of the general public; that this assumption is incorrect and that there is not in fact an antagonism between the commercial principle of railway working and the general interests of a country; that however frequently it may be overlooked the fact remains that there is a definite and strong community of interest between railways and trade, neither of which can prosper without the other; that consequently railways will do what they can to foster trade by all means which, either immediately or in their ultimate result, they can make remunerative to themselves; that concessions in rates which will not even in the long run prove remunerative amount to a subsidy; that subventions in this form are open to obvious objections, and that they are certain to affect very seriously the revenue from railways. Doubts are expressed further whether in the working of rates for the development of its country the State would be as efficient as private companies and experience is said to show that State control invariably produces a rigidity in the rate system which interferes with the attainment of the maximum economic advantages to be derived from the interchange of commodities and prevents the full development of trade which is secured by the freer and more elastic treatment of rates by independent railway administrations.

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

(4) In India the system which has grown up is a composite one; the great majority of the railways are owned by the State, but all except three of these State lines are managed by companies, who have a small share,—about a tenth,—in the properties they administer. In the railway history of India there are three main periods. To begin with, as was natural, since they were the creation of an English Government, private enterprise was favoured for the construction and administration of railways. It was found, however, that private enterprise stood in need of Government assistance and this led to the formation of guaranteed companies. The particular system adopted was found to be defective, and for a time State agency exclusively was favoured; this was the second stage. The transition to the third stage was a slow one; it occupied the years from 1879 to 1892 during which two committees of the House of Commons, in 1879 and 1884, considered the subject and a very large volume of correspondence passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The final conclusion, however, was that there is room both for State agency and for companies, and generally, though there have been examples both of companies' lines being taken over by Government and of State lines being leased to companies, and each case has been treated on its merits and with due regard to the circumstances of the time, the preference has been for company-management. The Mackay Committee said in 1907, "The consistent policy of the Government of India for many years has been to arrange for the railways in India, while remaining State property, to be leased to companies which work them on behalf of Government on a profit-sharing basis. There is no disposition on the part of Government to depart from this policy which has worked satisfactorily," and the Government of India at that time accepted their views. The question now is whether a change of policy is desirable.

(5) The company system as it exists in India has been criticised from two points of view. On the one hand, it is said that the companies have so limited an interest both in respect of the amount of their capital and of the period for which the railways are entrusted to them, that the real benefits of private enterprise are not obtained from their employment in railway administration. This argument, however, is defective since if there is an advantage in private enterprise the remedy would be not to abolish the companies but to increase their stake in the business, and it is seldom advanced.

(6) The more common criticism is that the control of Government over the companies in spite of its preponderating share in the property is inadequate, and that this defect is accentuated by the fact that the boards of these companies are in London.

THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

(7) The reply of those who support the company system is first that some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject of Government control, the provisions for which as contained in the various contracts with companies appear to them ample. Secondly, they say, it does not follow that because Government own by far the larger share, they should retain in their own hands the direct management of railways. There appears, it is added, to be no opposition to branch line companies in this country, though these are private concerns, owning and in some cases managing railways, and the objection taken to the administration by companies of the trunk lines of the country may be due, therefore, not so much to a dislike of the principle of private enterprise as to their English domicile. If so, however, the opposition to main lines companies seems to exalt into a governing factor what is a secondary, though no doubt a very important, consideration. Finally, the feature of the existing system to which objection is taken may prove to be temporary. In the past, that is to say, the Boards of companies have necessarily been located in London because practically the whole of the capital of these companies was held in England but it is urged by those who favour company management that a change in these conditions will gradually be brought about through a greater proportion of capital being held in this country. If so, the objection will be met by a natural process in the course of time, and it would be a mistake, if private enterprise is on other grounds to be preferred, to bring all lines under the direct management of the State in order to remove it.

THE EXISTING SYSTEM.

(8) In addition upholders of the existing system claim that it has positive advantages. They say that the present allocation of different parts of the Indian system of railways to semi-independent administrations produces a healthy competition and spirit of emulation which would be lost if all were brought under State-management. They chim that the financial burden of maintaining and extending the whole railway system of India is clearly too great for the Government to bear alone; that the main line companies can give material financial assistance, and that if Government were to buy them out, it would not change the proportion of State and private contributions to the railway property of the country; the State, while increasing its holding in the main lines, would have less to invest in extensions and the result would be merely to shift the field of private enterprise.

(9) Finally they say that very much the same considerations apply in the matter of administration as of finance. A policy of State-management for all the railways in India would inevitably tend to centralisation; in the respect again the Government would be overburdened, and it would be well advised according to this view to be content as at present with a general control and for the direct management of railway affairs to retain the services of the companies.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

KILLED.

Lieut. J. M. Youngman, East Surreys.

NOW KILLED.

Major Viscount Crichton, Household Cavalry

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. G. O. Gould, King's Royal Rifles.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. C. E Whitworth, Yorkshires.

DIED

Major G. R. Gardner, Artillery.

NOW NOT MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. C. L. Davy, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Major L. Tenbosch, East Surreys.
Captain H. C. Eden, Artillery.
Captain C. F. Gibson, Warwicks.
Captain A. Pearce, Lincolns.
Lieut. L. W. Baugh, Dorsets.
Lieut. G. M. Humble, Sherwoods.
Lieut. P. U. Laws, Sherwoods.
Lieut. E. C. Lambert, Medicals.
Lieut. L. R. Raimes, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. J. Slater, Warwicks.
Lieut. P. W. Straw, Seaforths.
Sec.-Lieut. L. G. Alder, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. A. R. Ball, Dorsets.
Sec.-Lieut. F. Barnes, Liverpools.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Cooke, Manter Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. A. P. Craig, Warwicks.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Y. Greig, Scottish Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. C. W. Hamilson, King's Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Jones, West Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. E. C. Marshall, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. C. L. Porteous, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Reed, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. A. R. Rodway, Machinegun Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 135 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. N G Compton, Worcestershires. (Previously reported missing.)
Major B H B Magrath, I.A., (Retired.)

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Forester, I.A.
Lieut.-Colonel C S Stack, I.A.
Lieut-Colonel C C Cunningham, I.A.

MISSING. (Believed Killed.)

Major B H Howard (Previously reported missing.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The following British Officer's name appears in the 136th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. A. C. Beasley-Robinson, R. F. A.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, July 2.

The following naval casualties are announced:—

DIED OF INJURIES.

Flight-Lieut. G. R. Talbot.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut. G. H. Courtenay-Luck, Volunteer Reserve.

INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. C. H. Fitzherbert.
Flight-Commander T. A. Rainey.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Sub-Lieut. E. M. Wright, Volunteer Reserve.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla held this evening, unanimously approved the resolutions confirming the provisional arrangements made for the amalgamation of the Delhi and London Bank with the Alliance Bank of Simla and increasing the capital to eighty lakhs by creating six per cent. preference shares of twenty lakhs.

At a meeting of the Private Medical College Graduates' Association of Nagpur resolutions were passed protesting against the order of the Madras Medical Council to exclude graduates of private medical colleges from the service of the South Indian Railway and requesting the Madras Government to cancel the order.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COMPENSATION FOR SET BACK LAND.

REFERENCE FROM THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI, Appellant v. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY, Respondent.

This was a reference made by Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, in regard to the proper mode of assessing compensation for the value of a piece of set-back land acquired from a property having frontages on streets.

In making the reference the Chief Judge stated as follows:—

The petitioner is the owner of a strip of land in the Fort next the corner plot where Hornby Road and Mangeri Senor Street meet. The petitioner's land has a frontage on both streets. It was purchased by the petitioner on 27th March, 1909, at an auction sale held by the Receiver appointed by the High Court at Rs. 217 per square yard. There was then on the plot a structure which on 28th February, 1911, the petitioner pulled down and sold for Rs. 625. On 18th May, 1911, the petitioner acquired a set-forward on Hornby Road at Rs. 200 per square yard and sometime in 1912 an arcade space in front of that at Rs. 100 per square yard. On the plot he has built a new building which consists of a ground floor shop and four upper floors with an entrance to the shop in Hornby Road and a staircase to the upper floors from Mangeri Senor Street. The depth of the plot, exclusive of the arcade space, is 64 feet. Its frontage on Hornby Road is 19.6 feet. The present petition has been filed under section 504 of the Municipal Act in respect of an acquisition by the Municipal Commissioner of 4 square yards of the plot in Mangeri Senor Street.

The question is how compensation for this set-back land should be assessed. The point is one of considerable importance to owners of immoveable properties in the city. It will be seen that there are three ways in which this set-back land may be regarded. It may be regarded, firstly, as frontage land on Mangeri Senor Street; secondly, as rear land to a frontage plot on Hornby Road; and, thirdly, as a portion of a frontage plot on Hornby Road. The Municipal Commissioner offers Rs. 100 per square yard which I consider more than enough if the set-back be regarded as frontage land on Mangeri Senor Street and enough if it be regarded as rear land to a frontage plot on Hornby Road. The petitioner claims Rs. 200 for the set-back claiming that it is part of a frontage plot on Hornby Road. I agree with the petitioner.

The Chief Judge then discussed the evidence and referred the following three questions for their Lordships' opinion upon them:—

1. Should the compensation for the set-back in this case be paid at the rate for frontage land on Hornby Road where the petitioner's plot is?
2. Should the compensation for the set-back in this case be paid at the rate for rear land to frontage land on Hornby Road where the petitioner's plot is?
3. Should the compensation for the set-back in this case be paid at the rate of frontage land on Mangeri Senor Street where the petitioner's plot is?

I am of opinion that the answer to the 1st question should be in the affirmative and to the 2nd and 3rd questions in the negative.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner. No one was present on behalf of Khimji Assur Virji, the petitioner.

A QUESTION OF FACT—NOT OF LAW.

Mr. Strangman, in the course of his arguments, submitted that this reference could not lie as the Chief Judge had no jurisdiction to make it.

Under Act 12 of 1888, the Chief Judge was empowered by section 2 to make a reference to the High Court on certain questions arising in appeals under section 217 of the Municipal Act, but that section dealt only with appeals against any rateable value or tax. As to cases under section 504 of the Municipal Act which referred to the amount of compensation to be determined by the Chief Judge, an appeal lay to the High Court under section 3, sub-clause (1) of Act XII of 1888, only when the claim exceeded Rs. 2,000, and by sub-clause 3, it was enacted that in cases under section 504 of the Municipal Act, the decision of the Chief Judge was final, if no appeal lay therefrom under sub-section (1). Nor could the reference be made under section 69 of the Small Causes Court Act, as there were many objections to it. It was a question of fact and not of law.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship the Chief Justice said:—

This case has been referred to us by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court on the footing that it was a case stated in section 69 of the Small Causes Court Act. Now that section gives Judges of the Small Causes Court power to refer in suits or proceedings under Chapter VII of the Act which relates to summary proceedings for the recovery of immoveable property. The case stated, however, shows upon the face of it that the petition was filed under section 504 of the Municipal Act for the determination of the compensation to be paid for the acquisition of immoveable property. It does not, therefore, fall under section 69 nor can it be brought under section 217 of the Municipal Act, with reference to which power has been given by Act XII of 1888 to the Chief Judge to make reference to the High Court. For section 217 only applies to appeals against valuations and taxes. We, therefore, make no order on the reference and direct the papers to be returned."

Solicitors for the Municipal Commissioner:—Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co., The Texas Co., v. The Bombay Banking Co., Ld., in Liquidation & anr, Matu J & M, Part Heard.

67-15-195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors, v. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath & ors, Edg G W & Co.

2-16-818-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jasraj Krishna, v. J. R. Miller, M B Chothia.

4-16-685-15.—G B Pandya for a pauper, Mogul Hussan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

5-16-546-15.—J A Valles, Longin De Mello, v. Tahilram Girdharedas & anr, Jam R. & D.

6-16-1048-15.—Mulji & Tha, Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, v. Messrs. Panachand Dosa & Sons, a firm, Patell & Er.

8-16-1257-15.—Ard H D & Co., S Nassiruddin & Co., a firm, v. S Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hassan, a firm, Payne & Co.

12-16-691-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Venkata Rao Sethupatty, v. Khimji Assur Virji, Payne & Co.

18-16-30-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kaikhusru Bejonji Nanabhoy Capadia, v. Shirinbai Bejonji Capadia, & ors, Wadia G & Co., Kanga & S.

19-16-1031-15.—Maneck D & Co, for a pauper, Florence I. Cabral, v. Augustine Razario Siqueira, In person.

21-16-203-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, v. Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand, a firm, Motichand & Co.

23-16-1136-15.—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Abco, v. Khatubai, Payne & Co.

24-16-1396-14.—Matu J & M, Birdichand Jivraj, v The Standard Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

25-16-451-15.—Payne & Co., Gulamali Mulla Abdulali, v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Captain & V.

26-16-663-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jillubai, widow, & ors, Cap. & V, D. J. Mantri.

10-16-711-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Prier De Saone & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

11-16-775-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Tullockchand Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M & S.

28-16-1267-14.—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

27-16-692-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Vencata Rao Sethupatty & anr, v. Khimji Assur Virji & ors, Payne & Co.

22-16-83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

283-14.—Dastur & Co, Somji Babool, a firm, Alli Walji.

567-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Jamkuvahu, widow, v. Haji Essa Haji Abdul Shakoor, Purnanand & Co.

1386-15.—Matubhai J & M, The National Financing Corporation Ltd., v. Manoredas Tribhowandas & ors.

228-16.—Payne & Co., Canji Dwarkadas, a firm, v. Mamooji Dossaji, a firm.

278-16.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayane, v. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy.

291-16.—Unwalla P & Papa, Pestonji Rustomji, W. Plunkett.

305-16.—Malvi H M & R, Bharmal Shripal, a firm, v. Dulichand Bhure & ors, Jehangir G & B.

314-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navign Co., Ltd., v. Kazi Mahomed Moledin.

363-16.—Mahdowji K & Ch, Jaynarayen Baldeodas Daga, v. Hindumall Magannmall, a firm.

376-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Nityanand Umarmal, a firm, v. Devkissondas Tejmal, a firm

381-16.—Surajmal & Co., Gama Harnath and Co., a firm, v. Harischandra Balkrishna Naik Dandekar & ors.

401-16.—M. B. Chotnia, Messrs. Pulee & Co., a firm, v. Dayal Tejpal, Ardesir H D & Co.

427-16.—Unwalla P & Papa, Pallanji Perozsha Patell & anr, v. Bai Meherbai Dadabhoy Dalal, & anr.

484-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm, v. Shivdatrai Chaturbhuj, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

504-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm, v. Jivanram Fozmal, a firm, Mulji & Tha.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Muishankar Jetashankar Chandalia, v. Jivanlal Jetashankar, Chandalia, & ors, D J Mantri, Pandia & Co.

592-16.—Motichand & D, Laxandas Gordhandas Tejpal, v. The Indian Mineral Co., a firm, Shamrao M & H.

598-16.—Payne & Co., Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., v. Kamkoochand Umedchand, Hirala & Co.

606-16.—Vachha & Co., Ratanchand Surajmal, v. Chaganlal Asiaji & ors.

608-16.—Khanderao L & M, Poonamchand Okhaji & Co., a firm, v. Gulam Hoosein Ladhabhai, Payne & Co.

617-16.—Motichand & D, Messrs. Ratiram Joharmal, a firm, v. Messrs. Harnandrai Phoolchand, a firm.

619-16.—Little & Co., The National Bank of India Ltd, v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-16.—Daphtary F & D, K Surajmal & Co., a firm, v. The Indian Mineral Co., a firm.

654-16.—Pandia & Co., Shiavax C Cambatta, v. Carrimbhoy Rahimtulla.

668-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompti de Paris Co. v. Ebram Peer Mahomed & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

678-16.—Shroff D & D, Kowani Oona Moona Ahmed Saheb, v. Pana Mahomed Khoja Lubbay & anr.

679-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National Dr Escompte de Paris Co., v. Ahmed Ahmed Latiff.

699-16.—Payne & Co., Sorabji Dosabhoy Marker, v. Bomonji Pestonji Vachha.

700-16.—Malvi H M & R, Velji Lakhamsey, v. Sayad Chand Sayad Umar.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

187-15.—Jehangir G and E, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hassanalli Tyaballi and anr, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza D, Part Heard, 22-6-16.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft. only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkerebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

82-16—Little & Co., Arshabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edg. G W & Co.
Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh a

1229-15—Payne & Co., Shapurji Burjoji firm Dik Dh & P Pandia & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co., for a pauper, Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai, widow,

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, S M & Co.

710-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji & Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOGUS FUND FOR HEPLESS STUDENTS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Kilcoin charged Sambu Narayen, a Hindu, with cheating Mr. Kalianji Vardhaman of Messrs. Vardhaman, Jetsey and Co., in respect of Rs. 10.

It was alleged that the accused represented to various people in Bombay that he had started a fund "to help promising, helpless students," and induced them to subscribe towards the fund. In December last it was found out that this was a bogus fund, and the accused was arrested. In the subscription book entries were made to show that H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, H. H. the Maharaja of Chhota Nagpur, Sir Dorab Tata, Mr. M. B. Chaubal and others had subscribed to the fund. These entries eventually turned out to be false. He induced many people to subscribe to the fund. He was charged with cheating in respect of most of these sums and sentenced to an aggregate term of six months' and a week's imprisonment. The item, which formed the subject-matter of the present charge, had remained undetected uptill now. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

BILL COLLECTOR'S LAPSE.

SENTENCED TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Nagar Jagjivan, a bill-collector in the employ of Valabhdas Dwarkadas, a cloth merchant, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 4,318. Mr. B. J. Dhondi and K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the 23rd June last the accused did not turn up with the outstandings he had collected. He could not be found at his place but was subsequently found in a railway train at Bulsar. He was brought back to Bombay. Altogether Rs. 1,072 were recovered from him. He said he had lost the balance in speculation. He was convicted, and as he was a young man and this was his first offence, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The amount of the money recovered was ordered to be handed over to the complainant.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, a fruit-seller at Victoria Terminus, named Ranjilal Pitamberdas, was charged with having received currency notes of the value of Rs. 170 while knowing them to have been stolen or obtained by unfair and fraudulent means.

It was alleged that three currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 50 each and two of Rs. 10 each were stolen by a servant named Nageshwar Pillai from his master who handed over the notes to the accused and asked for mangoes worth 12 annas and change. The accused told the boy that all the notes were ten-rupee, and returned Rs. 49-4-0 and mangoes. Later, the boy was arrested for theft, on whose statement the accused also was arrested by Luxman Pundlik Jamadar G. I. P. Railway and the notes recovered.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

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A GIRL DROWNED.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday on the body of Kashibai, a Hindu girl aged about eleven years, who was living with her husband at Dharavi. It appears the girl was missed from her house on Friday evening and on a search being made the body was found in the shallow waters of the creek with the face downward at a distance of some two hundred paces from the house. Although there were no marks of violence on the body, ornaments worth about Rs. 200 which the girl was wearing, had disappeared. Dr. A. Powell deposed that there were no marks of violence except a bruise on the temple; as the body was considerably decomposed he was unable to say to what cause the death was due. In many cases of drowning there were no definite signs that death was due to drowning, especially if the body was not examined at an early stage.

The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found lying on its face in shallow water at Dharavi. Ornaments worth Rs. 200 had been missing. They were of the opinion that it was tempting fate to allow a child of eleven years of age to wear as a matter of ordinary routine ornaments of such valuable property.

BENARES MINT HOUSE AS WAR HOSPITAL.

GIFTS OF MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares has very generously offered to place the Mint House at Benares at the disposal of Government for use as a war hospital for 150 patients and to bear all the expenses connected therewith. His Highness has also given a petrol launch for use in Mesopotamia. The offers have been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

The death of Lady Ali Imam occurred at Bankipore on Sunday evening after a brief illness. The funeral took place on Monday morning and was very largely attended, those present including the Chief Justice and the other judges of the High Court, Commissioner and Collector and other leading officials and citizens.

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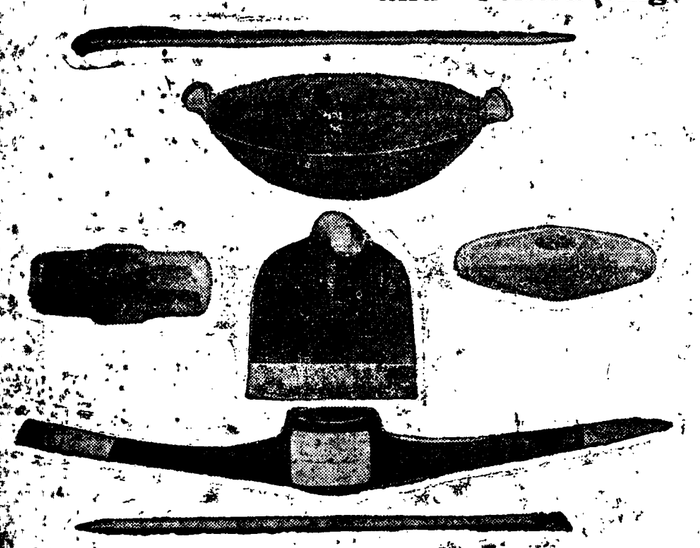

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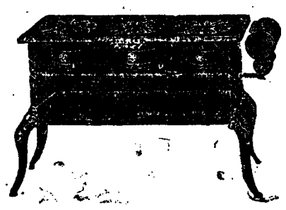

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